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Volume XXI.

SEPTEMBER NUMBER, 1892.

Number 7.



Published Monthly by the Literary Societies of the I. A. C.



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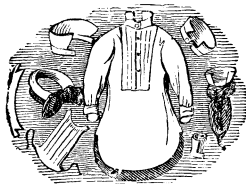
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you "day
by day"
that we
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patronage
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terprise,
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THE AURORA.

Volume XXI.

September Number.

Number 7.

Editorial Department.

RUSSIA.

No European country, with the possible exception of England, is at present receiving a greater share of the attention of our American people than Russia. Although it is further removed from us, both in miles and in civilization than any of its neighbors, we are evincing a deep and constant interest in Russian affairs. Every newspaper has a report from the famine district or a rumor of the Czar's intended policy. Nearly every magazine discusses some phase of the Russian question either political or social. Although the number of Russian books which reaches this country is small, the few we have such as Tolstoi's novels find a ready sale and many readers, and for a time Russian works have been the literary "fad."

Nor is this interest in the affairs of our oriental neighbor surprising. Russia has been until lately an almost unexplored territory. Of course western Europeans are frequent visitors in some parts of Russia, but it is only recently that our interest has been aroused in Russian home life and but a short time ago many educated people knew almost nothing of the vast interior of that country. In it everything has the charm of novelty; the people, the government, the religion are all of them different from our own. We see the Russians passing through stages in constitutional developments which we have long since left behind and when we watch the absolute

Czar, the religious persecution and the hatred of the Jews we almost feel transported back to the middle ages when heretics were burned and Jews deported. The famine, the most destructive in any European country for years, has recently redoubled the attention we were giving them and the generous aid which our own people have extended to the starving peasants, has strengthened the friendly feeling which was so plainly manifested during our civil war.

Every shade of opinion is expressed in regard to the government and its policy, from strong condemnation to the highest praise. The Czar himself comes in for much comment. His power is undoubted—at any moment he may by a single word involve all Europe in war. So far he has tried to maintain peace perhaps as some say, because he desires peace for its own sake and perhaps, because Russia's interest, especially in relation to India, is better promoted by peace and intrigue than by open war. It is very evident that Russia is more successful in conciliating and attaching to herself the tribes of middle Asia than is England and she is slowly but surely approaching the English frontiers. When these two powers meet war is almost inevitable.

In religious matters the Czar adopts the policy of persecution. The State church of Russia is the Greek Catholic church whose doctrines and practices are similar to but not identical with those of the Roman Catholic church. The Russian laws while not materially interfering with the individual belief punish with severe penalties any attempt to propagate heretical doctrines. At present the Stundists or Puritans

are making great progress in opposition to the Greek church and although persecuted this sect seems to thrive on ill-treatment. The Czar is fully under the influence of the clergy and is determined to stamp out all opposition to the established religion. While we may dispute the wisdom of his determination we can hardly doubt his honesty. The persecution falls far short of accomplishing the desired end, and those who are capable of judging believe that by scattering the believers in the new doctrines and thus starting new centers in other parts it is materially aiding in the progress of the new faith. The corruption which exists in the old church gives ample grounds for the attempt at reform and the new movement bids fair to succeed.

Especially since George Kennan's articles on the exile system, Americans have shown the greatest interest in this institution and have generally been unsparing in its denunciation especially condemning the deportation of political offenders and the exile by administrative process, that is by an arbitrary decree of the government. The Czar is usually blamed for it all and we feel that under a more liberal government all this would disappear. But in regard to the great mass of criminals the Czar has little more to do with their exile than Benjamin Harrison has in the sentencing of a Des Moines drunk. The number of political exiles is very small compared to the whole number of convicts most of whom are ordinary criminals undergoing a regular sentence. The only difference from our system is that instead of sending them to prison in the state where the crime is committed, the prison is elsewhere. It is only a few years since England maintained a policy practically identical with this, transporting convicts to Australia and Tasmania. Of those who are exiled without trial (themselves only a few in comparison to the whole number) only a small fraction are politicals, as most of the administrative exiles are vagabonds banished by local authorities. Although some of the prisons are in a bad condition and although many abuses might be found in the management, yet when we remember the condition of the English jails not one hundred years ago and many isolated cases later we have hardly the presumption to condemn the Russian.

Those well meaning but impractical people who are always denouncing the Czar as a monster and clamoring for a radical change are almost sure to do more harm than good. It is a greater task than they imagine to rule so enormous a country as Russia and still give no ground for complaint. The Czar's friends claim

that he intends to have Russia progress by evolution rather than by revolution, giving them power as they are fit to receive it, and this is undoubtedly the correct principle. We might even pardon a little severity in a man whose father, the best friend the Russian people ever had, was blown up with dynamite by assassins. And although some of his measures may seem unjust and unwise let us trust that he is doing his duty so far as he sees it and that in the near future ruler and people together will raise the nation to a much higher plane of intelligence and liberty.

* *
* *

Exchange Department.

The signs are not uncertain;
In fact, they're rather dense,
Convincing us commencement's
Commencing to commence.

Tribune.

Christianity is the power of the potter over the clay and literary institutions are the moulds in which it forms and fashions its vessels.—W. M. Cooney.

Let him who reads the following consider it well. "Trusting in luck is only another name for trusting to laziness." It is shallowness that decides instantly—that always thinks it knows what it is about.—Ex.

It is stated that a long first joint of the thumb shows will power; a long second joint indicates strong logical or reasoning power; a thick, wide thumb indicates a person of marked individuality, while a broad knot at the end of the thumb is a sure indications of obstinacy. Thumbs up.

"We should always remember that wherever justice is ill-administered the injured will redress themselves, that nations are naturally patient and long-suffering, and seldom rise in rebellion till they are so degraded by a bad Government as to be almost incapable of a good one."

Johns Hopkins, the founder of the University that bears his name in Baltimore, entered the same city nineteen years of age, with sixty-two cents in his pockets, and died worth seven millions of dollars. He worked harder to make the first thousand than he did to make all the rest.—Ex.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States (except from the British North American possessions and Mexico) during July last was 49,186 as against 46,091 in July 1891. The total for the seven months of 1892 was 403,147 and for the corresponding seven months of 1891 was 371,398.

Money plentiful as rocks;
 Streets all paved with silver blocks;
 Mortgage on the land and sea;
 Trains transporting millions free;
 Letters stampless; loads of freight
 Going free from state to state;
 No more labor, no more strife;
 Ninety years to every life;
 Death a thing of smiles and laughter,
 With ice factories hereafter.
 Atlantia Constitution.

Magnetism!—is it a spark? Is it a chain? Is it a wand? Of the mind? or of the heart? or of the form? Some people there are, from whom your eyes will not turn away; others on whom they will not rest.

Love—is it magnetism? Mental? Physical? Spiritual? Is it all in one? Unanswered queries we are, moved and moulded, touched and tempered by we know not what.—The Torch.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
 Letting his lessons rip;
 Racking his brain for an item,
 And stealing all he could clip.
 The editor sat in the class room
 As if getting over a drunk;
 His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
 For he made a total flunk.
 The editor returned to his sanctum,
 And hit himself in the eye.
 He swore he'd enough of the business—
 He would quit the paper or die.—Ex.

“The author of a great reformation is always unpopular in his own age. He generally passes his life in disquiet and danger. It is therefore for the interest of the human race that the memory of such men should be had in reverence, and that they should be supported against the scorn and hatred of their contemporaries by the hope of leaving a great and imperishable name. To go on the forlorn hope of truth is a service of peril—who will undertake it, if it be not also a service of honor? It is easy enough, after the ramparts are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the topmost tower. The difficulty is to find men who are ready to go first into the breach.”—Lord Macauley.

Franklin wrote the following letter to a man to whom he was lending some money. “I send you herewith a bill for ten louis-d'ors; I do not pretend to give such a sum, I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some kind of business, that will in time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with another opportunity. I hope it may then go through many hands, before it meets with a knave to stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with little money.”

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Alumni Department.

'91 Miss Mary Nichols is assistant librarian at the college.

'82 Hattie A. Perrett is visiting at Ia Crosse, Wisconsin.

'90 Dr. T. A. Gaddes of Osceola visited at the I. A. C. recently.

'88 Another voter at the home of A. Brandvig, Marcus, Iowa.

'83 W. D. Wells is principal of the public schools at Grundy Center.

'78 C. F. Mount (Ex-Prof. of C. E., I. A. C.) was in Ames last week.

'90 Wm. H. Shaul of Des Moines called at the college a few days ago.

'88 Sherman Yates of Ida Grove took his first ride on "the motor" last week.

'91 C. A. Ballreich came up from Des Moines to see college friends last week.

'90 Miss Violet Quint expects to teach in the public schools at Glidden next year.

'90 J. M. Graham spent Sunday at the college—came up to see the boys, you know.

'76 Mrs. Julia Blodgett Hainer, accompanied by her daughter, is visiting relatives at LeMars.

'86 D. E. Collins is actively engaged in politics and veterinary practice at Emmetsburg, Iowa.

'88-'90 W. N. Gladson and S. W. Howell are putting in electrical plants at the World's fair grounds.

E. J. Hainer of Nebraska, once of '76, has the nomination for U. S. congressman from the republicans.

'86 Dr. W. E. Gamble of What Cheer, Iowa, has been suffering severely from an abscess of the ear.

'91 T. B. Hutton has been spending his vacation in Detroit and Canada, but returns to Alton next week.

'82 Mrs. Sarah S. McDonald was called to her home in Dakota, Aug. 16th, to attend the funeral of her father.

'89 Virgil Snyder, who has been attending college at Cornell, N. Y., is spending his vacation at Dixon, Iowa. Mr. Snyder has been elected to a fellowship. He expects to spend next year in Germany.

'90 Mr. Joe Chamberlain went to his home at Hudson, Ohio, last week to attend the wedding of his sister Jennie.

'73 J. S. Lee, whom many of our alumni will remember as assistant chemist, died recently at his home in California.

'89 P. H. Rolfs of Lake City, Florida, was married on Thursday, August 25th, to Miss Effie Stone of LaClaire, Iowa.

Cards announce the marriage of Charles D. Davidson to Miss Birdie Reifsnider, to take place Sept. 1st at Oak Park, Illinois.

'82 It is reported that Miss Budd will open a college of art at Des Moines. Her work is now on exhibition at the state fair.

'88 Karl Granger will graduate from the medical department of Dartmouth College in October, and expects to complete his studies in Europe.

Charlotte Barrows, once of '92, started for Ithaca, New York, last week, where she expects to take the college course, specializing in literature and history.

'84 F. L. Pitman of Clyde, Kansas, has changed his address to 212 S. 3d St., Philadelphia. He is chief engineer of Norfolk, Mil. and Charleston R'y.

Miss Bertha Root visited with her uncle Mr. Greeley last week. She is a graduate of the State University of Colorado, and was once a student at the I. A. C.

Word has just reached us that Wm. Austin of '91 was married. The event took place during the summer, and the other contracting party was Miss Amy Ammons of Newton. Mr. Austin is a successful veterinary surgeon at Newton.

'91 Ask B. N. Moss whether he prefers to survey Story county real estate or Grundy county personal property. If time consumed in running a "fifteen mile line" be any criterion, we might infer his preference for the latter. August 15 to 21 inclusive are the reported dates.

The I. A. C. people attending the recent meeting of A. A. A. S. at Rochester, N. Y., were Prof. Franklin, Prof. and Mrs. Osborn, Prof. Arthur, LaFayette, Ind.; Prof. and Mrs. Beach, Geneva, N. Y.; Prof. Rolfs, Lake City, Fla.; Prof. Craig, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. D. G. Fairchild, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Leaverett, Chicago. Dr. Halsted, now of Rutgers College, and Dr. Andrews of I. S. U. were also in attendance.

'90 H. J. Cora VanVelsor of Pierre came to Ames on last Saturday. Jo has been visiting with Alice and Bertha Mann for the past few weeks.

'90 R. W. Olmstead, better known as "Humpty," was married a few days ago, but we have not been fortunate enough to learn the lady's name.

Prof. and Mrs. Church gave their I. A. C. friends a very warm welcome. Prof. Franklin, Charlotte Barrows, and Prof. and Mrs. Osborn. were delightfully entertained by them recently at their pleasant home on Champlain avenue. The engineers of '91 were invited to meet them in the evening, Messrs. Jones, Christy, Dean, Steele, Hinds, Dyer and Angus. All are looking happy and prosperous and express the liveliest interest in the I. A. C. and college friends.

At Madrid, Iowa, July 11th, 1892, the earthly life of Abbie Frater Hopkins suddenly ended. Mrs. Hopkins was for some time a student of the I. A. C., coming here from Clarence, Iowa, in 1878, and spending some three years in special work. She was a fine student and greatly beloved by teachers and college mates. Something exhilarating in her vivacity, something contagious in her quick sympathy, brilliancy without selfishness, and candor without unkindness, made her an ideal friend. She possessed a high courage and noble ambition, which marked her daily life with something more than ordinary charm. After marriage her home was for some time in Boone, later in Madrid. Here, as in college, she was a general favorite. An aged mother and two sisters, Mrs. J. Muncey and Miss Grace Frater, survive her. Mr. Hopkins' parents assist him in the care of the children, a daughter of three years and a baby son. Hosts of friends mourn with these nearer and dearer ones the passing of this beautiful life. LATER—A letter from Mr. Hopkins states that little Robert followed his sainted mother August 21st.

A Des Moines Boy as an Author.

Des Moines has come to the front with another author, and the latest aspirant for literary honors bids fair to outstrip those who have preceded him. The new author is Mr. Stough Armstrong, whose first story, "The Wreck of an Evil," is now running as a serial in the Chicago Banner of Gold. The first chapter of the story is all that is laid

before the reader in the first installment, but it is a tempting morsel and the succeeding chapters will be eagerly looked forward to. It is impossible to form a correct opinion of a story from a first chapter. To attempt it would be doing an author a grave injustice. All that need be said at the present time is that Mr. Armstrong has taken his friends and admirers by surprise. It would be an easy matter to point out some minor defects, but the author himself must be more conscious of these than even the most critical reader. Perfection in details comes by practice. It is enough that a young author shows breadth of view and ability to describe a scene or sketch a character. It is enough that he shows lofty ideas in morals and in literature. All of these things Mr. Armstrong has done. They are all apparent in the opening chapter of his first story. It is said that all is well that ends well, but in this case we cannot help predicting that all will be well that begins so well. The Register hopes and trusts it will be, for it feels an interest in this popular young man who has entered on a literary career.

Until the story is completed nothing more than these general criticisms are possible. In passing we cannot, however, refrain from stating that the story will be of special interest to Iowa people as it deals with the liquor problem. In the opening chapter the author describes the quiet Ohio village, where the life of the hero, Edward Minturn, begins. It is a community of "nothing but physical peacefulness" and "a brutal contentment." The hero is dissatisfied with his narrow and provincial surroundings, and finally breaks away from them. The chapter is a rare bit of descriptive writing, showing here and there crudeness, but on the whole latent as well as realized strength. Iowa people will wish this new aspirant for literary honors an abundance of success.—Register, Aug. 28.

Mr. Armstrong was once a member of the class of '81.



Scientific Department.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The forty-first meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science was held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning August 17th, and the meeting was one of the most profitable and enjoyable that it has been my privilege to attend.

For a few days preceding the meeting of the association proper a number of related societies held meetings in the same city—the Am. Microscopical Society, the Geological Society of America, the Association of Economic Entomologists, the American Chemical Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, all attracting devotees in their special fields.

The association proper was presided over by Prof. LeConte of California, whose name is familiar to students in geology, and he gave a most interesting address in assuming the duties of his office. The association is divided into a number of sections representing different phases of scientific work, and as these hold meetings at the same time it is of course out of the question for one person to get much knowledge of the doings of other sections than the one in which he is specially interested. I must attempt to tell, therefore, only of the work in the section of biology. This section had a very large attendance, and so many papers were presented that it was decided that in future there will be two sections, one for botany and one for zoology, while there is to be one session each year, at which papers relating to both branches of biology are to be considered. The address by the vice president of the section, Prof. S. H. Gage of Cornell University, was devoted to the subject of respiration and was a remarkably clear exposition of the subject as connected with all plant and animal life. Of the papers presented in the section I can only mention a few and those very briefly. The fact that about sixty different papers were presented in this section, and some of them very elaborate ones, will be sufficient reason for this brevity of treatment, as well as for the entire omission of even the titles of most of them.

The "Sketch of the Flora of Death Valley," by Mr. F. V. Coville, was a discussion of the plant life of one of the most remarkable localities known. "How the Applica-

tion of Hot Water to Seed Increases the Yield," by J. C. Arthur, a graduate of the I. A. C., was a valuable contribution and elicited a lively discussion. "Heredity of Acquired Characters," by Dr. Manly Miles, treated this subject from a somewhat different view than is usually taken. The author objected decidedly to the views of Weissman, and the discussion that followed the paper showed that a number of prominent biologists are not yet willing to accept the views of that distinguished writer.

Prof. J. H. Comstock of Cornell University, presented a paper on "The Descent of the Lepidoptera. An Application of the Theory of Natural Selection to Taxonomy." As the title suggests it was a special application of the theory of natural selection to a problem in the classification of the lepidoptera, and his results, though quite revolutionary in some respects, seemed to be well received by the lepidopterists present.

Another valuable contribution was a paper "On the Adult Cestodes of Cattle and Sheep," by Dr. C. W. Stiles of Washington.

While very insufficient, especially with reference to the many valuable botanical papers presented, the above titles will show the important character of the papers presented.

The association enjoyed a very pleasant reception given by the ladies' reception committee of Rochester in the Powers art gallery. On Saturday a most delightful excursion to Niagara, the river gorge below the falls, and other points of interest there, was enjoyed by some five hundred people connected with the association, and other excursions took parties to interesting localities in the lake region of central New York.

HERBERT OSBORN.

COLLEGE SPRING WATER.

Prof. Wilson, recognizing that a creamery in order to make good butter must have an abundant supply of pure water, and that from the fountain from which the college is supplied being the most convenient, desired its analysis from a sanitary standpoint. Samples were therefore taken by the chemical department of the experiment station during June, 1891. It may be well, before recording the results of these analyses, to explain, in a few words the principles of the processes now in use for the sanitary examination of water and the interpretation of the results.

Spring, artesian, surface well, rain, river,

or even distilled waters are never pure. Most waters contain mineral compounds in solution as well as variable quantities of nitrates, nitrites, ammonia, carbonic oxide, chlorides, and organic material. Distilled water is free from solids but ammonia is an ever present impurity, besides which it may, and generally does, contain nitrates, nitrites and volatile organic material. It is difficult, if not impossible, to decide how much of the impurities found in water is injurious to health. Mineral matter in moderate quantity is usually harmless and generally healthful, as would be inferred by the demand for Saratoga and Manatou mineral spring waters. Carbon di-oxide is in itself harmless, and is often added to water to increase its palatability, as for example in soda water. Nitrates or nitrites cannot be injurious, for shallow well waters in which they occur in large quantities is, when uncontaminated with other foreign substances, one of the most healthful of drinking waters. Even ammonia and chlorine occurring in as small quantity as would be found in nature could probably produce no injurious effects in the system. As much cannot be said of organic contamination. Persons drinking water containing large quantities of organic material are known to have been injuriously effected. Inversely when epidemics or other diseases are known to have been caused or spread by the water supply, such water has been found on analysis to contain abnormal quantities of organic matter.

Obviously recent organic vegetable matter is harmless or we would not sweeten our beverages. From observation and experience it has been found that decaying vegetable matter and more especially material of animal derivation is unwholesome and in large quantities a dangerous impurity in water. In its determination therefore is the essence of sanitary water examination. One method has been advanced for the determination of the absolute amount of organic carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. This is conducted upon the evaporated residue of the water and therefore is not an exact estimation of these elementary constituents. This defect and also the fact that the analyses show no indication of the nature or kind of organic material present, are reasons for its being discarded by chemists. As ammonia is one of the oxidation and therefore decomposition products of nitrogenous organic matter its determination is one of the best evidences of organic contamination. All or almost all of the nitrogen in organic combi-

nation may be liberated in the form of ammonia by a strongly alkaline solution of potassium permanganate. This is a yet better evidence of dangerous contamination. Taking advantage of these facts Wanklin has advanced a method for water examination that has been universally adopted in this country. The ammonia set free with sodium carbonate is termed free ammonia and that liberated by an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate is termed albuminoid ammonia. The amount of organic material in water may also be approximately estimated by the quantity of potassium permanganate required to oxidize it. By Kuebel's process, which is usually considered the most reliable, this oxidation is conducted at a boiling temperature.

As nitrogenous organic matter in the process of decomposition also oxidized to nitrates, their determination aids in the diagnosis of a water submitted for examination.

The reservoir from which the water supplied to the college is drawn is in a gravel pit a few feet from the surface. The surrounding land has been in pasture for years and in the spring of '91, had been treated to a liberal dressing of manure. The water as it issues from the sands is bright and sparkling, clear and limpid, pleasant to the taste and containing a moderate quantity of solids and gasses in solution. The samples were collected with the usual precautions from the well as the water was being pumped. I may add here that the water was pumped every day and at each pumping was nearly all drawn from the reservoir. The results on successive days are as follows:

SAMPLES—When taken.	Kuebel's oxidation process.		
	Free N. H. ₃ Parts per Million.	Albuminoid N. H. ₃ Parts per Million.	Oxygen required. Parts per Million.
June 5-6—Spring, low, before rains.....	.015	.040	.59
June 8—Heavy rains.....	.080	.300	.85
June 9—Still high water.....	.035	.105	.67
June 10—Sample collected 4 hours after rain For noon.....	.027	.120	.83
Afternoon.....	.020	.095	.73
June 11—.....	.010	.080	.67
June 18—Low water, yet heavy rains dur- ing nights of 17-18, fetid odor.....	.030	.090	..
June 19—Full spring.....	.200	.900	.62

The nitrates on samples of spring water taken June 19 and 20, are equivalent to 4.82 and 4.92 parts per million nitrogen.

In order to better interpret the results a few analyses of good and bad waters will be given:

Description of Water.	Free N. H. 3 Parts per Million	Aluminum N. H. 3 Parts per Million	Oxygen consumed Parts per Million	Nitrates Parts per Million	Analyst.....
Good Waters.					
Cold Harbor, Eng., deep spring water.....	.01	.....	.....	.....	Wanklin
Edenburgh, Scot., town water.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	"
Thames, filtered, water supply of London.....	.02	.05	.....	.....	"
Carefully redistilled water.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	"
Good distilled water.....	.01	.....	.18	.....	Eaton
Very Bad Waters.					
Thames at London bridge, unfiltered.....	1.76	.35	.....	.....	Wanklin
Great St Helen's Pump, London.....	3.15	.18	.....	.....	"
Deep well near Prof. Bud's barn, College grounds.....	2.70	.22	2.12	1.64	Eaton
Surface well near the deep well.....	.....	.....	1.45	3.95	"

From the above analyses it may be observed that, as far as can be shown by a chemical examination, the spring water during dry weather is a very good, wholesome and pure drinking water but shortly after rains becomes contaminated with surface water, making it less pure, and sometimes approaching the danger line; for it may be stated that any suspicious water is a dangerous water. This conclusion holds good only for the spring of '91, because the manuring of the meadow may, and probably did, have much influence in the contamination of the spring. It is plainly shown, however, that the spring is contaminated with surface water after heavy rains. The sanitary condition of the spring is much improved over former years, as the entrance of small animals is prevented. In the spring of '91, on account probably of the turbidity of the water as drawn from the pipes, many believed the water supply to be partly responsible for the unusual amount of sickness. Whatever may have been the cause analysis shows that no blame can be attached to the water as it issues from the spring. Both in relation to the welfare and health of the students and the demand of a first class creamery, we are extremely fortunate in possessing an abundant and pure water supply. E. N. EATON.



Literary Department.

A DISCUSSION OF BURGOWNE'S INVASION, 1777.

E. E. KAUFMAN.

Four great wars have been fought out on American soil and in the scores of battles in which contending armies fought for the mastery but one has gone down into history as a decisive battle of the world.

The historian Creasy says of it: "Nor can any military event be said to have exercised more important influences on the future fortunes of mankind than the complete defeat of Burgoyne's expedition in 1777; a defeat which rescued the revolted colonies from certain subjection, and which, by inducing France and Spain to attack England in their behalf, insured the independence of the United States and the formation of that trans-atlantic power which not only America, but both Europe and Asia now see and feel."

The hotbed of toryism of the northern colonies was to be found in New York and it was to this part of the country that the British now turned their attention with the hope of separating New England from her sister colonies and settle with one blow the vain glorious idea of American independence.

Accordingly General Burgoyne laid before the British ministry a plan for invading this territory from the north and at the same time a column was to move up the Hudson and complete the chain of British posts from Canada to New York city.

Burgoyne arrived in Quebec in March and at once began preparing for the field. By the first of June he was ready to begin his march with an army of 7,902 men of whom 4,135 were regulars, 3,116 Hessians, 148 Canadian militia and 503 Indians. Both the English and German troops were well trained and equipped and their officers had been selected with especial care. Among them were Fraser, Phillips and Reidesel all of whom had been active service and won honor on the field of battle.

The Continentals in northern New York were under the command of Gen. Scuyler, the most northern fortress, Ticonderoga, under the command of Gen. St. Clair.

Burgoyne's army appeared before Ticonderoga the first of July. St. Clair had 3,000 troops and as the fort was considered im-

pregnable the country expected to see the enemy severely punished in the first engagement.

Situated near the fort was a rocky eminence called Mt. Defiance. The Americans thought it too difficult of ascent to be occupied, but not so with Phillips, whose practiced eye saw at a glance his opportunity, and with two nights' work succeeded in planting some siege guns on its heights and the inmates of the fort were at the mercy of the English cannon. Evacuation was the only means by which St. Clair could save his army, which he proceeded to do so soon as darkness came to conceal his movements. In the retreat the British succeeded in capturing a large part of his stores and defeating the patriots in the battle of Hubbardton. The Americans retreated to Skeneborough and thence to Ft. Anne, closely followed by the British. The wretched condition of his army would not admit of an engagement with Burgoyne so Scuyler moved to Ft. Edward, and after destroying bridges and felling trees on the roads in order to obstruct the advance of the enemy, evacuated Ft. Edward and fell back to the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. Burgoyne found it very tedious marching over the ground on which the Americans had retired, and so did not reach Ft. Edward until the first of August.

So far the expedition had been a grand success, the poorly armed, untrained patriots being no match to the well-trained and well-armed English and German regulars. The continentals were disheartened over their defeats while the British were jubilant and looking forward to the time when they would meet their brethren from below in Albany, the place of meeting agreed on by Burgoyne and Howe. While waiting at Ft. Edward occurred some circumstances very disastrous for the English, and which were the beginning of a series of victories for the patriots, and finally resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne's army. St. Leger set out from Canada with a force of 2,000 regulars, Indians and Canadians and in a short time appeared before Ft. Stanwix. After the capture of this fortress he was to descend the Mohawk and join Burgoyne at Albany. The garrison was small and under the command of Col. Gansevoort, who sent out for re-enforcements and bid defiance to the order to surrender. Gen. Herkimer hastily collected about 800 militia and marched to the relief of the garrison, but falling into an ambuscade lost one-half of his men in a bloody fight with the Indians and Tories,

himself receiving a mortal wound. During this battle Col. Willet made a sortie from the fort, plundered part of the British camp and returned within the defences with his spoil. The Indians now began to desert and Gen. Arnold advanced to the relief of the garrison with 800 men from Schuyler's forces. By an exaggerated report concerning the number of Arnold's force, St. Leger became alarmed and fled to Canada; thus was Burgoyne made to feel the first sting of defeat in the campaign of New York.

It was found very tedious hauling supplies through the woods from Ticonderoga to Ft. Edward, and as Burgoyne was very anxious to proceed toward Albany he determined on a foraging expedition into Vermont. Accordingly Lt. Col. Baum, with 500 of Reidesel's men and 100 newly arrived Indians with a couple of small cannon, was dispatched to seize a number of horses and a large amount of ammunition and stores that had been collected at Bennington for the use of the patriots. Baum soon became alarmed at the actions of the patriots and sent for re-enforcements. Lt. Col. Breyman with 500 more Germans and two field pieces were sent to his assistance. In the meantime the patriots were not idle, and Col. Stark, of Bunker Hill fame, was marching from New Hampshire with 800 militia; Col. Warner, with a regiment of militia, hastened toward the scene of action, and the farmers, to whom Burgoyne was looking for assistance shouldered their old flint locks and marched to meet the enemies of their country. On meeting the militia Baum halted, took up a strong position and began throwing up intrenchments. The patriot army encamped in their front and waited patiently for the rain to cease. The next morning the sun rose clear and bright and by noon Stark had his forces so disposed that simultaneous attack in front, rear and both flanks, could be made. The Indians fled and broke at the first fire. The Germans fought desperately for two hours, but were finally captured. Lt. Col. Breyman coming up to assist Baum at this moment was furiously assailed by Col. Warner's regiment, which had but arrived on the field, and completely routed. Baum was mortally wounded in this battle, while of the 1,000 Germans engaged 700 were captured and 207 killed and wounded. The American loss was less than 100 in killed and wounded.

The continentals were fast tightening the lines around Burgoyne who, in spite of his losses and relying on the aid of Howe, ad-

vanced from Ft. Edward and crossed the Hudson the 13th and 14th of September, camping on the heights and plains of Saratoga. On the morning of the 19th of September the two armies, within earshot of each other's reveille, were disposed in similar order, the flank of each resting on the river and extending westward over the hills. The American right was under the immediate command of Gen. Gates. The left was led by the fearless Arnold, while Gen. Learned commanded the center. The left wing of the British, including the artillery and baggage train, was in command of Phillips and Reidesel. Burgoyne, with the Hessians, held the center, while the gallant Fraser led the light infantry on the right. The British moved to the attack early in the day. The commands of Fraser and Burgoyne, with their flanks protected by the Indians, were to make a circuitous route through the woods, join their forces and attack the Americans in the rear. At the moment Fraser and Burgoyne joined forces, three minute guns were to be fired, when the artillery would attack in front, break through the lines and scatter the patriots in confusion. Arnold being made aware of the movement of the British, asked permission to make an attack. About noon Gates consented, and Morgan's corps marching out made a vigorous attack on the Indians, driving them back, but the Americans being scattered were repulsed by re-enforcements for the British under Maj. Forbes. Dearborn, Cilly and Seammel, advanced to the support of Morgan and the enemy was checked, both sides now retiring within their respective lines.

Now that the attack was made Fraser and Burgoyne were marching rapidly to gain the front and flank of the Americans. While Gen. Learned moved forward to attack Burgoyne, Arnold conceived the bold design of throwing his division between Burgoyne and Fraser and cutting off Fraser's whole force. The British general attempted to turn the American flank at the same time, and both armies met on level ground close to the Freeman cottage when a very destructive battle began. Arnold led his men and encouraged them by voice and action, but at first was repulsed, though when re-enforcements arrived he was able to make such a vigorous resistance the British began to give way and fall into confusion. Gates would not weaken his right any more to aid Arnold and the British, under Reidesel, marching to the assistance of Fraser, the Americans were

compelled to fall back to their lines. The British now advanced to storm the lines but were everywhere repulsed. Night put an end to the conflict, the Americans retiring to the lines they occupied in the morning, while the British slept on the field.

The following morning Burgoyne, surprised and mortified at his repulse and seeing no disposition on the part of the Americans to renew the struggle, and not strong enough to storm the American works, withdrew to his camp. Burgoyne, yet hopeful that Howe would attempt to relieve him, strengthened his camp to resist an attack. The Indians and Tories were deserting him, his men were on half rations, while the American army was rapidly growing. Arnold had been relieved of his command and Gates himself now took the left wing and the right wing was given to Gen. Lincoln. Burgoyne's army was at last compelled to do one of two things, fight or fly. At a council of officers it was resolved to fight.

On the morning of the 7th of October Burgoyne at the head of 1,500 picked men moved from the British camp to turn the American left, if possible, and cover a foraging expedition. As they moved forward to the attack, the British right was suddenly attacked by Morgan with his corps of rifles and other troops, while the New England regulars and New York militia assailed the front. The action was short and decisive and against overwhelming numbers. Fraser was compelled to fall back with the loss of his cannon and form a new line. Arnold, who up to this moment had remained in camp, now sprang on his horse and galloped to the front, though deprived of a command. He was greeted with cheers by the men who following his lead charged furiously upon Fraser's half-formed line. The British fought desperately for every inch of ground, but were forced slowly backward until a ball struck down their general, when they broke and fled. Arnold now attacked Earl Balcarras in his intrenchments, but they were too strong to be assailed in front, so he swept by and fell upon the Canadians who fled in confusion, leaving Breyman and his Germans completely exposed. Arnold advanced to the attack, and supported by Morgan and Livingston the works were carried, but at this moment Arnold fell wounded, and night coming on the enemy was not pursued.

Fraser died the morning following the battle, and was buried at sunset on the top of the mountain in a redoubt that had been built there. The Americans, ignorant of

the true character of the assembly, kept up a constant cannonade upon the redoubt, but the moment information was given that the gathering was a funeral company the firing ceased and a single cannon boomed along the valley. It was a minute gun fired by the Americans in honor of the gallant dead. Burgoyne now attempted to retreat, but on reaching the Hudson he found a large body of Americans ready to dispute the passage of the river. He then fortified his camp, but exposed to the American fire on the 12th of October entered into negotiations with Gates for a surrender, which was finally consummated on the 17th, when the whole of Burgoyne's magnificent army surrendered to the Americans. At the earnest solicitation of Burgoyne the proceedings between himself and Gen. Gates were called a "convention." This term is more soothing to British ears, and to this day British historians speak of Burgoyne's surrender as the "convention of Saratoga."

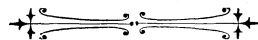
Clinton had ascended the river to within fifty miles of Albany, but on learning of Burgoyne's surrender returned in haste to New York. The plan of separating New England from her sister colonies had failed; the spirit of independence in the American army was kept up; the men had shown themselves in every way equal to tried and well-trained British regulars, and France hesitated no longer, but entered into an alliance with the colonies. Had Burgoyne been successful doubtless the war would have been brought to a speedy close, to the advantage of the English.

In the first place when Carleton was superseded by Burgoyne he was ordered to supply Burgoyne with stores, carts and what men he could get to volunteer, so that when Burgoyne asked him to garrison Ticonderoga it was out of his jurisdiction, and the fortress must be garrisoned by men from the British column, as must be all other forts occupied. The American force on Lake George was small, and it would have been an easy matter for Burgoyne to have moved his army on the lake and thus gained the Hudson without any of these toilsome marches through the woods from Skeneborough to Ft. Edward and thence to the Hudson, and it could have been done in a much less time. By this means Burgoyne could have forced a battle before the American army received such heavy re-enforcements and the disastrous battle of Bennington would have never been fought. Then Burgoyne was compelled to confine his move-

ments to orders from the British ministry, while Howe in New York was allowed to move as he saw fit. Howe "saw fit" to capture the capital of the colonies and leave his companion in arms to fight his way southward a distance of 300 miles through a forest country offering no advantages for foraging and compelled to receive all his stores from Canada and transport them to where the army was encamped; waiting until too late to dispatch Clinton up the river, and if the enemy were not too strong to effect a junction at Albany.

While Burgoyne committed many blunders his opponents were not free of them. It was a blunder that the heights commanding Ticonderoga were not occupied. Gates, Schuyler and St. Clair had all commanded there, and Gates' attention had been called to it by one of his officers the year before, but he laughed at the idea of any one occupying those heights. Gates was slow to act and has even been accused of being wanting in courage. At the first battle of Bemis the fiery Arnold wished to attack at once, but Gates would not consent until noon and then would not give Arnold the re-enforcements asked for, and the battle was fought with not more than 3,000 men, while twice that number were intrenched where there was not the least danger of an attack so long as the British were so sorely pressed on the American left. Arnold was not mentioned in Gates' report of the battle, and on upbraiding him for being neglected was deprived of his command and led his troops in the second battle without any authority, while Gates stayed in camp and discussed the merits of the American revolution with a wounded British officer who had been taken prisoner.

What of the gallant Schuyler all this time? When relieved of his command he remained with the army until Burgoyne surrendered and saw his unworthy rival reap the seed sown by himself with the aid of Arnold, Morgan, Stark and Learned. Bancroft is the only historian who thinks the change of generalship wisely made, and severely blames Schuyler for the successes of the English around Lake Champlain. On an investigation of congress he was completely exonerated from any of the charges brought against him by his enemies and urged to remain in the service. This he would not do and his resignation was finally accepted by congress.



Local Department.**Ames & College Railway—Time Table.**

LEAVE AMES.	LEAVE COLLEGE.
..... 6:45 a. m.	..... 7:10 a. m.
..... 7:30 a. m.	..... 7:50 a. m.
..... 8:30 a. m.	..... 8:50 a. m.
..... 9:40 a. m.	..... 10:00 a. m.
..... 11:40 a. m.	..... 12:05 p. m.
..... 1:55 p. m.	..... 1:10 p. m.
..... 2:45 p. m.	..... 3:05 p. m.
..... 4:30 p. m.	..... 5:00 p. m.
..... 5:40 p. m.	..... 6:00 p. m.
..... 7:15 p. m.	..... 7:30 p. m.
Friday 7:10 p. m.	Friday 7:30 p. m.
..... 8:10 p. m.	..... 8:40 p. m.
Saturday 7:15 p. m.	Saturday 7:30 p. m.
..... 9:50 p. m.	..... 10:20 p. m.
Sunday 10:20 a. m.	Sunday 10:40 a. m.
..... 12:20 p. m.	..... 12:40 p. m.

W. H. Shaul of '90 called at the college.

Mr. Henry visited at his home in Hedrick.

Will E. Herring made a short visit at his home.

D. M. Graham of '90 spent a few hours at the college.

Prof. and Mrs. Bissell spent three days at the state fair.

Tom Hutton of class '91 stepped from the 7:55 motor Aug. 31.

C. A. Balreich of '91 enjoyed August 20th with college friends.

Miss Emma Culver of Audubon is visiting her sister Genevieve.

Violet Quint of '90 made a short stay at I. A. C. during August.

Miss Lillian and Louisa Chestek are visiting their sister Alene.

J. H. Grattan, once of class '92, has visited the institution of late.

Mrs. Florence Weatherbee-Hainer of '80 made a short call at I. A. C.

The Bachelors gave a very interesting athletic program August 20th.

Miss Linsdale left the college August 26th to spend a week at home.

Mr. J. F. Hardin of class '76 made his annual visit at the college during August.

Mr. White of the preparatory class was recently visited by his parents and sister.

Miss Ada Mills of '90 and little sister came August 31st to visit sisters and friends.

Miss Myra Buck entertained her two sisters from State Center during the month.

Mrs. Lewis and Miss Wright of Newton are entertained by college relatives and friends.

Charles Mundhenk, Mrs. Beardshear's brother, spent a few days of last week at "The Gables."

J. A. Bishop of '90 was a welcome visitor at I. A. C. during the month.

Gene Culver and Hala Silliman spent August 14 shopping in Des Moines.

G. S. Foster's sister Clara spent three days at the college during the month.

Since August 24th the officers of the staff have all been mounted during drill.

Miss Lena Schlenker visited at her home in Des Moines during the month.

George Mitchell of Charles City was recently visited by his mother and sister.

"Freddie" Muehs' sister spent a day or two at the college during the past month.

The Baptist Sunday School of Ames held a picnic on the grounds August 24th.

Fred Jasper and Charlie Palmer of Newton called on college friends Aug. 23rd.

Miss Viola Dillin of Nevada, spent two days with her friend Miss Hala Silliman.

Dr. Beardshear, Miss Hazel and the two little boys spent August 31st at the state fair.

Three little boys from Boone visited Gen. Lincoln's children Saturday August 27th.

Sherman Yates of '88, principal of the Ida Grove schools, stopped a few days at the I. A. C.

Miss Kenyon of Des Moines visited her friend Vinnie Williams during the month of August.

Miss Florence Parkhill very delightfully entertained a small company the evening of August 5th.

Misses Myra Buck and Winnifred Carpenter spent August 13th and 14th at their home State Centre.

Misses Estella Blain and Ella Wallace spent Thursday, Sept. 1, at Polk City, the home of the former.

Prof. Stanton, Miss Chambers and Mrs. Owens, each spent a day in the capital during the past month.

Mr. Jarnagin of Montezuma, a newspaper and world's fair man, visited college departments August 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten of Charles City visited their son Wendell, who went to Des Moines with them Aug. 30.

Misses Genevieve Culver and Hala Silliman spent Saturday, August 20, at the home of the latter in Nevada.

While practicing upon the college diamond one evening Mr. T. C. Brownlie broke his left thumb, which will prevent his playing for some time to come. We all wish him as speedy mending as possible.

A nephew and niece of Miss Winnifred Carpenter, from State Center were at the college August 31st.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Walker, of Des Moines, spent an afternoon looking at the college and watching the drill.

Miss Woodmansee, who has been spending her vacation at The Gables, returned to Des Moines August 20th.

Our little gothic depot is very pretty, and already motor passengers get out of the car upon its covered platform.

Miss Jo Van Velsor of class '91 made upon her college friends a visit as welcome as it was wholly unexpected.

Two young ladies from Blairstown who intend to enter college next term, spent a day visiting recitations.

On August 20th there was a small picnic consisting of Prof. Backus and Misses Marx, Chambers, Rogers and Nichols.

The orchestra is practicing faithfully and doing good work. We are waiting expectantly to hear it perform in public.

Miss Mary Harrah of Newton spent several days with her friend, Miss Wynn Drew. Miss Drew returned with her.

The drill of August 8th was watched with interest by three Toledo gentlemen, S. E. Clapp, Lewis Baker and Frank Shaw.

Mr. Ed Silliman of Nevada and Miss McKee, a student at the Nevada Normal, spent Sunday August 21st with college friends.

Misses Ressa Millard and Mary Meissner of Webster City were the guests of E. D. Meissner during the first of August.

L. J. Titus has been severely ill and looks paler and thinner than ever. We are all glad that he is able to be about again.

Fred Mally of '87 spent several days of August with college friends. Mr. Mally has changed considerably since leaving college.

J. W. Barnhart and family of Logan and Mrs. Rammy of Kansas have been guests of Gen. Lincoln. The ladies are sisters of Mrs. Lincoln.

Messrs. Mally and Rolfs were quite severely poisoned a week or two ago, but a few days in the college sanitarium set them to rights again.

A picnic party consisting of Misses Corbett, Parkhill, Williams, Chestek, Brooks and Ryan and Messrs. Merrill, Kuehl, Green, Clinton, Nichols and Faville, visited the Story City artesian wells and lake, August 20th. The excursion was a success and highly enjoyed.

Judge Ryan spent a day of August at the college with his sons and daughter. He was accompanied by Mr. Robinson of the Newton Journal.

Messrs. Zmunt and Benjamin made a tour with the Des Moines Star base ball club, Mr. Benjamin playing third base and Mr. Zmunt short-stop.

Prof. and Mrs. Osborn and Prof. Franklin attended the convention of the National Science association, held at Rochester, N. Y., the first part of August.

Prof. Pammel's Sophomore botany class took a ten mile drive into Boone county Saturday, the 27th, for the purpose of collecting specimens and having a good time.

Miss Clarice McCarthy was at her home in Nevada from August 19th-22. Her mother and brother Frank returned with her spending Monday the 22nd at the college.

Prof. Backus, being somewhat indisposed, passed several days of August at his home, Cedar Rapids. Miss Grace McNaughton took charge of part of his work during his absence.

Little Harriet Pammel received quite a cut on the forehead as the result of falling out of a window. One or two stitches mended the injury and the little girl is now quite whole again.

The Bachelors invited the Clios to business session, Aug 20th, and Mr. Muhs, the B. D. S. president, with a very nice speech, presented a beautiful gavel to the Cliolian society as a gift from the Bachelors.

John and Lula Wormley accompanied by Miss Siemens, all of Newton made a pleasant visit upon their sister Miss Marie. Mr. Wormley was for a time an I. A. C. student and Miss Lulu expects to enter next spring.

Watson Mason's saddle pony, "Lady" will be a member of our college community for the remainder of the term. As Mr. Mason is mounted during military drill he finds it more agreeable to ride his own horse.

The last week in August Miss Mary Rolfs left school to attend the wedding of her brother, P. H. Rolfs, who married Miss Effie Stone of Le Claire, Iowa, on August 25th. Mr. and Mrs. Rolfs will make their home in Florida. "Herzlichen Glückwunsch."

Miss Schnell, professor of domestic economy in the Oregon Agricultural College, was the guest of Prof. Wilson, Aug. 20th. Miss Schnell is making a tour of the agricultural colleges of the country visiting, most especially, departments similar to her own.

Nearly every week this term one or two new tennis courts have been laid out. Soon perfectly level ground for a court will be at a premium.

August 24th there was a picnic on the campus of some of the musical people of Boone, Nevada, Ames and I. A. C. Although there was a little shower in the afternoon it did not dampen the spirits of the picnickers who intended to have their frolic, wet grass or dry.

August 12th the ladies of the senior class gave a progressive tennis party. Each young lady invited one gentleman of her class making about two dozen in all. Tennis was played till about 7:30, then refreshments were served in the Clio room. All were in their rooms by nine o'clock having passed a very pleasant evening.

Prof. Loughridge of the State Normal preached in the chapel August 8th and in the evening gave a very interesting and instructive talk before the Christian associations upon the habits and customs of the people of India, comparing them before and after the Christian religion was taught in that country. Prof. Loughridge having been a missionary in India for nine years, spoke with that knowledge and experience which always adds interest to any address.

Owing to the fact that the new depot interfered with the light wires the connection was cut and Morrill hall was in darkness Saturday and Sunday evenings, Aug. 20th and 21st. For this reason the Phileleutheron literary society held no session that week and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. prayer meeting was called an hour earlier on Sunday evening.

McDill Moorhead, C. L. Miles, J. F. Jones and E. S. Dewell amused themselves by walking to Des Moines, August 30th. They wore college ball suits so as to be "birds of a feather." The boys left the college at nine in the morning and reached Des Moines at eight in the evening, having stopped two hours in the middle of the day, thus making the thirty-eight miles in nine hours. We observed, however, that they returned by rail.

Aug. 20 Yunker Bros. Star ball club played the I. A. C. club on the college diamond. There was a slow rain most of the afternoon, but at 3:30 the game was called. Considering the condition of the grounds it was played very well. At the ninth inning the score stood 5 to 3 in favor of the college boys, but in the last inning the Stars made four scores on two bad errors. As the Des Moines club lacked one man, Mr. Hugh Chambers played with them as left fielder.

While Prof. and Mrs. Osborn, Prof. Franklin

and Miss Charlotte Barrows were in Chicago on their way to New York, they were very delightfully entertained one evening at Prof. and Mrs. Church's. All the I. A. C. boys in Chicago were also invited, but Will Swift could not be present and Louis McNaughton was prevented by sickness, so the fortunate ones were Messrs. Christy, Dean, Angus, Steel, Hinds, Jones and Dyer. All found the reunion very pleasant.

Twenty Clios picniced at Story City August 13th. The girls left the college on the 7:10 motor, after numerous struggles with the man who stole the spoons. Most of the ride from Ames to Story City was taken in a rain storm, of course, but it rather added to the hilarity of the occasion, and the farmers along the road were entertained with

Found a rain storm,
Found a rain storm,
Found a rain storm,
Just now.

to the tune of "Clementine." However, the rain ceased and side curtains were taken down before the "city" was reached. The town turned out in a body, looked first surprised and then amused to see not a boy in the whole train. The remainder of the day was spent in the very pretty park on the edge of town, and a ball game in the afternoon between the Story City club and the college second nine added to the entertainment. Owing, probably, to the fact that so many eyes were upon them, the college boys did themselves proud, making the score 7 to 0 in their favor. The return drive was begun in good season, giving time for a boat ride at the artesian wells. All were at home early in the evening, and no one dares to say that a girl's picnic cannot be a success.

Mrs. Pammel's mother is visiting at "The Pines."

Miss Kate Porter spent September 2d in Nevada.

Miss Hinman has had a sister with her a few days.

C. W. Lambord, of '89, was at the college September 4th.

Prof. L. T. Weld of Nevada called at the college September 1st.

Mr. Allison of State Centre visited I. A. C. friends a few days.

The Freshmen will give a reception to the Sophomores Friday, Sept. 16th.

Prof. Mount, once of the chair of civil engineering at I. A. C., was a college visitor the 2d of September.

Mr. Vernon, once of class '92, was one of I. A. C.'s many August visitors.

About eighty-five students visited Des Moines during state fair week.

Mr. Campbell of Newton came September 1st to see his sons and daughter.

Miss Lida Rogers is visiting her brother and sister, Alfred and Mary Rogers.

Mrs. Chipman, of Des Moines, is visiting her sisters Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Stanton.

Miss Esther Crawford of '87 arrived at the college on the evening motor, September 1st.

Miss Edith Ryan spent from Friday to Monday, Sept. 2d to 5th, at home in Newton.

Miss Nina Marshall of Boone and Miss Polly Neasham of Nevada called on friends recently.

Miss Zenor of the Freshman class was visited, August 31, by her friend Miss Cora Skelton.

Miss Olive Cheney and niece Miss Polly Hand of Charles City were college visitors Sept. 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, parents of Herman and Arthur Knapp, are visiting at "Woodruff Place."

Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Custiss, mother and sister of W. D. Mason, were guests at "The Gables" Sept. 2d.

Rev. J. A. Ward of St. Paul's M. E. church, Cedar Rapids, preached in the chapel September 4th.

Miss Grace Faville called at the college September 1st; then she and "Col." went to Des Moines to the fair.

Mr. E. P. Bettenga was called home unexpectedly by a telegram announcing the sudden illness of his father.

Prof. Shaw president of the Agricultural College at Gwelf, Canada, stopped a few days of August with Prof. Wilson.

The Senior class in domestic economy gave the first of a series of receptions to the faculty and class mates, on Friday evening, September 2d.

Mr. Mackay the gentleman who is to have charge of the cheese department of the creamry, stayed over night at the Farm house the first of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay move to I. A. C. the second week of September.

Owing to the absence of several members who were on the program, the Philomatheans had no literary session Sept. 3rd.

We are glad to note that the Des Moines Piano company took first premium at the state fair, the "Rice-Macy" being the successful piano.

Miss Bailey a member of the preparatory class has been obliged to leave her school work owing to the sudden illness of her grand parents and aunt.

Messrs. Boutelle, Herring, Lincoln, Harri-man, Deering, Mason, Ketterer and Duroe are encamped with the 4th regiment at Sioux City. The 3d regiment boys followed a week later.

An attempt has been made to form a cavalry, the result remains to be seen. It certainly would be a very pleasant addition to the military department, ornamental as well as useful.

The Bachelor and Cliolian Societies held a very pleasant and entertaining joint session in B. D. S. Hall Sept. 3rd. The novelty of the occasion was the manner of answering to roll call. Clios. quoting from Bachelors and Bachelors from Clios with authors name. It is needless to say that much merriment was caused by the quotations.

Saturday evening, August 20th, the lights came on late and very slowly and after they were bright lasting only about half an hour. During the something like forty-five minutes in which the building was in utter darkness it was no easy matter to move about the halls without forcibly and unexpectedly colliding with some other adventurer. A part of the societies adjourned and a part continued with their work.

Dr. F. W. Gansaulus of the Plymouth church, Chicago, will lecture at the college chapel Oct. 21st. He is an eloquent preacher, a brilliant lecturer and a writer of note. He is the author of Monk and Knight, an historical study in fiction of the time of the reformation, a finished literary production worthy the perusal of students in history and english literature. A rare treat is in store for those who attend this lecture.

Before a company of about sixty Tuesday evening, August 30th, Prof. and Mrs. Pammel's youngest daughter was christened Doris Marie, by the pretty Lutheran ceremony performed by Dr. Beardshear. The porch was lighted by Japanese lanterns and

the interior of the house was decorated with white and green. Mrs. Pammel wore a trained white silk; Miss Chambers, the god-mother, was also in white; and the four children who took part in the ceremony, Edna and Harriet Pammel in sleeveless white dresses, and Morse and Hobert Osborn in white suits and sashes, looked very sweet and pretty. Little Doris herself behaved beautifully, and watched Dr. Beardshear's face as earnestly as though she understood the meaning of it all.

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